UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

LC/NAIROBI.

INTRODUCTION

1. Resolution (409XVI and 541XVII) adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers require the preparation and submission to the Conference of Ministers biennial report on the activities, work programmes and budgets of ECA-Sponsored regional and subregional institutions. The consolidated report of the activities of ECA-Sponsored institutions is based on the consolidated reports submitted by these institutions and referring to their activities undertaken in the biennium preceding the particular meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers to which the report is presented.

2. The consolidated biennial work programme and budget will refer to work programmes for the biennium succeeding the particular meeting of ECA Conference to which they are presented. The work programme and budgets herein, therefore, will refer to 1990 and 1991.

3. This report is not a substitute for the substantive annual reports of the respective institutions which are usually submitted to the Governing Councils of the institution and are available on request. The purpose of this biennial report is to provide an overview of the status and activities of the institutions in a composite and readily assessible form.

4. The report focuses mainly on three dimensions of the activities of these institutions. These are:

(a) Areas of feasible aggregation which include Human Resources Development, Supply of Goods and Maintenance of Equipment, Technical Advisory Services, Research and Development, Budgetary Resources as well as Problems and constraints;

(b) Areas of uniqueness to the respective institutions;

(c) Mobilisation and Coordination.

5. The activities of the institutions will be considered under various specialized groupings, into which the institutions have been assigned in the following order:

Finance Institutions:

- African Development Bank (ADB)
- African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS)
- West African Clearing House (WACH)

Earth Resource Development Institutions:

- Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS)
- Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS)
- African Organisation of Cartography and Remote Sensing (AOCRS)

- African Remote Sensing Council (ARSC)
- Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC)
- African Regional Centre for Solar Energy (ARCSE)
- Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC)

Industrial Development and Services Institutions:

- African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM)
- African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)
- African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)
- African Technical Organization for Standardization (ATSO)

Social Economic Development Research and Management Institutions:

- African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD)
- African Institute for Economic Development Planning (IDEP)
- Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI)
- Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD)
- Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)

Trade and Transport Institutions:

- Federation of African Chambers of Commerce (FACC)
- Association of African Trade Promotion Organization (AATPO)
- Inter African Coffee Organization (IACO)
- Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA)
- Port Management Association of West and Central Africa (PMAWCA).

Finance Institutions

West African Clearing House (WACH)

5. In addition to its operational functions, the WACH Secretariat completed in 1989 arrangements to undertake a series of educational/publicity seminars in the various member countries in 1990. The seminars will focus on the operational rules and procedures as well as the advantages of channelling transactions through the WACH mechanism. For this exercise, the Secretariat has secured the financial-technical support of UNDP and UNCTAD and counts on the full co-operation and collaboration of member central banks and the West African Bankers Association (WABA) as well as its affiliate national Bankers Association of the member countries. The seminars will be implemented in three phases in January/February; July and August/September 1990. As a matter of fact, the first phase covering Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria has already been carried out with resounding success given the impressive size of attendance and the quality of participation at the discussions. The communique issued at the end of each of the seminars not only identified the constraints to intra-sub-regional trade an financial transactions in general and the persistency low and declining trends of transactions channelled through the WACH mechanism, but also suggested various measures addressed to the relevant authorities that are in the position to formulate and implement the short and long run remedial measures.

Earth Resources [illegible]

Central African [illegible] Development Centre (CAEDC)*

7. The work [illegible] in biennium 1989/1990 consists of:

(i) [illegible] of underground water in Equatorial [illegible];

(ii) Contribution to [illegible] small-scale prospection for gold in [illegible];

(iii) Participation in studies on development of polymetallic deposits in Yangakou Zaire, Congo;

(iv) Participation in updating mineral documentary achives and mineral map of Gabon;

(v) Participation in updating mineral documentary achives of Chad;

(vi) Establishment of mineral and geological documentation unit of Chad;

(vii) Continuation of activities relating to geological and geo-chronological correlation together with preparation of energy map of Central Africa; and

(ix) Organization of Symposium on topics such as mineral enrichment.

Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS)

8. The biennial work programme and budget (1990-91) although derived from the Centre's second five-year Development Plan (1988-1992), have not yet been approved by the Governing Council. The budget estimates in Table I are therefore subject to changes in accordance with the decision of Council. The objective of the work programme is to assist ECA member countries in developing the necessary low and high level manpower skills for exploiting Africa's natural resources needed in facing the challenge of Africa's economic crisis.

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* Note that the above is work programme for the biennium 1989/1990 as submitted by CAEDC. Thus, it has not been possible to single out the activities to be carried out during 1991 separately. The activities for 1991 were not provided. In addition, a breakdown of budget estimates (regular and estrabudget) for 1990/1991 were not provided.

9. The programmed activities of RECTAS which will be applied to solve Africa's economic crises in the biennium 1990-91 will be in three traditional categories:

(i) Human Resources Development
(ii) Technical and Consultancy Services
(iii) Research activities.

Human Resource Development

10. On training activities the Centre will introduce 3 new long-term training courses and will train 135 Africa nationals in the specialized field of photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Cartography apart from 250 nationals who will participate in training workshops (see Table I). This represents a substantial increase compared to the biennium 1988-89.

Technical and Advisory Services

11. On technical services, the Centre will introduce instrument maintenance services to as to boost its internal revenue generation capacity by about 20%. It is expected that this will relieve member States of their financial burden. The Centre will also execute topo mapping projects and remote sensing application projects related to drought desertification, population census, and land-use problems in African Countries.

Research and Development

12. Research activities in the biennium will be focussed on the following:

(i) Development of a Geographical information system vis-à-vis early warning system;

(ii) Development of utility softwares on the microcomputers for surveying and mapping projects;

(iii) Digital mapping systems to expedite mapping procedures.

Budget Estimates

13. The budget estimates in support of the work programme are shown in Table II. Member States (Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Cameroon) will be solely responsible for the regular budget and for part of the extrabudgetary sources dealing with physical development. Donors expected to participate in funding extrabudgetary activities include: EEC, UNDP, France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

Promotional Activities

14. Efforts will be made to promote the consultancy services of the Centre and to encourage member States to take advantage of them. It is also hoped that sensitization mission will be sent to African countries which have expressed the desire to join the Centre.

Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS)

15. The next biennium, 1990/1991, covers approximately that last period of the Centre's current Five-year Development. The programme of activities during the biennium will therefore largely be in accordance with that plan. Emphasis will naturally be put on those aspects of the Plan's objectives which seem to have lagged behind. Thus, during the next/current biennium, the Centre proposes to carry out the following programme of work.

Human Resources Development

16. It is planned that nationals of member States will continue to receive training at the Centre in accordance with ascertained needs. At the moment these needs are mostly in the field of food security and early warning systems. The digital electronics and microprocessor courses that have been run at the Centre have proved to be a very successful answer to the needs of industries in the subregion. These courses will be given at various levels to make them relevant to the changing demands of clients and technological advancements. Already, international organisations both within and outside Kenya have used the Centre as an ideal venue for their courses. During the biennium the Centre intends to accept training courses organized by other organisations. This is good for the international image of the Centre, and it also fosters inter-agencies co-operation.

17. In order that knowledge about natural resources availability may play its appropriate role in the drawing up of plans for economic development, it is essential that such knowledge should be suitably coded, stored and readily accessible. This is the realm of Geographical Information System (GIS). Preliminary sensitisation of end-users of this technology has revealed an almost unsuitable demand for training in this field. During the biennium, the Centre proposes to use its own resources as well as those of donors for training in GIS.

Provision of Goods and Services

18. In order to ensure that the economic performance of member States in is not adversely affected by long 'down-times' for essential scientific equipment, the servicing and repairs of equipment relevant to the Centre's expertise will not only continue, but be intensified. Since the number of pieces of equipment to be attended to cannot be sensibly forecast, no figure can be provided for the biennium.

Table 1: Training Activities to be undertak

A.	Long-term Courses	
	Department	
	Photogrammetry	1. Operators (10 months)
		2. Technicians (22 months)
		3. Technologists (15 months)
		4. Postgraduate Diploma (12 months)
	Remote Sensing	5. Technicians (9 months)
		6. Technologists * (12 months)
		7. Postgraduate Diploma (12 months)
	Cartography	8. Draughtsmanship * (6 months)
		9. Technicians * (15 months)
B.	Training Workshops	
		10. Practical Photogrammetry (14)
		11. Survey and Mapping Computation (6 days)
		12. SPOT Application to Census Population
		13. Remote Sensing Application
		GRAND TOTAL = 390

* New Courses to be introduced.

n by RECTAS (1990-91)

Intake 1990	1991	Total (1990-91)
1	1	2
20	15	35
20	15	35
5	5	10
5	5	10
9	10	19
7	3	10
-	4	4
-	10	10
65	70	135
30	55	105
40	50	90
30	-	30
15	15	30
135	120	255

19. The preparation of GIS for use in the monitoring of natural resources and the environment will receive special attention. Such GIS will comprise photographic hand copies, computer coded data and some computer and relevant softwares. During the biennium at least five or six countries will be provided with fully operational systems.

20. The provision of survey control permits for the production of maps and cadastral surveys by conventional methods has always been a slow process. However, during the 1988/89 biennium, Doppler survey methods have been successfully carried out in survey control projects. The Centre will continue to fix survey points by Doppler. The full capacity for Doppler survey is about two hundred points during a two-year period.

Research and technical Advisory Services

21. Member States will continue to be advised on how to set up national remote sensing units. In the light of recent experience, this advice will include incorporating early warning systems into the remote sensing units.

22. The results and recommendations arising from the Casdral Survey research have not yet been tested in the field. Member States will be encouraged to carry out pilot schemes to assess the practicability of the recommendations.

Budgetary Requirement

23. To implement the above-mentioned programme of activities, the Centre will require US$8,776,200 made up as follows:

(a) Contributions from contracting Member States	2,445,200
(b) Revenue Generated by the Centre	1,485,000
(c) Technical Assistance	4,846,000
Total	8,776,200

African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM)

24. This plan for 1990/91 has been governed by three guidelines, mainly: Cost Cut, Fund Generation and Development of Centre's Facilities.

25. Unnecessary excess staff representing about 22 per cent of total staff members have been laid off. No provision for new recruitments has been considered under Centre's budget. Provision has been made for additional required professionals under UNDP Project and through the use of UN Volunteers. More efficient utilization of remaining staff has been achieved. The above measures resulted in a reduction of annual staff cost by about US$150,000 without affecting the present Centre's capabilities.

Fund Generation Activities

26. This activity will still remain the main source of fund generation for 1990/91. The present training course, running three times a year, is being further developed through rationalization of costs and more efficient materials.

In addition, the Centre has succeeded in attracting the Commonwealth Secretariat who have already asked for an offer to organize two special training courses for 15 participants. The first course is planned for October - December 1990. One training course on subregional basis in member States has been planned for 1990 and at least two for 1991. The course is not expected to generate income, but aims at giving impact on member States.

Consultancy

27. One consultancy service mission has been planned for 1990 and at least two for 1991. These will be coupled with the training course in member States. It will involve the visit of AACEMOD experts to selected production plants for improving their productivity. The implementation of the developed productivity improvement plans may necessitate the Centre's assistance. Letters have already been sent to selected member States for hosting the first mission. The success of this activity, which is of vital value to Africa, will depend on member States' response.

Design and Manufacturing

28. A number of 7 equipment have been selected for design improvement and prototype development in 1990. These include: ajeri crater, hand seed planter, crop winnowers, farm cart, mouldboard plough, water pump and rice huller.

29. For considerable fund generation and best utilization of available facilities, the Centre must be run on semi-commercial basis, with extensive marketing activities. This means it must have certain product (or products) for commercialization, running parallel to prototype development and manufacturing. For this purpose, some firms have already been contacted and negotiation is still going on for the production of Agro-processing equipment, conveyors, hydraulic pallet trucks and hydraulic presses.

30. Despite shortage of time and the limited financial capabilities of the Centre, it is hoped that one or two of these prototypes could be manufactured before August 1990. However, this will also depend largely on the possible purchase of samples - in time - under UNDP regulations, which is another constraint. No funds are expected from possible commercialization of above-mentioned prototypes in 1990. Outside jobbing including production of spare-parts for machinery maintenance; tools, dies, moulds and jigs for manufacturing for local industries; production attachments for machinery and equipment; etc is expected to generate limited income in 1990.

Development of Centre's Facilities

31. As it is the intention to make the Centre become financially independent in future, its manufacturing capabilities have to be developed into a fully integrated production facility with all related manufacturing and fabrication operations. To achieve this, the following project are planned.

Computer Aided Design Facility

32. This project has been granted by Italy through UNIDO. Delivery and commissioning of equipment is planned for the end of this year. It will be the first facility in Nigeria and of the first in Africa. It is expected to be a good source of fund generation as training facility.

33. To complete the system with computer aided manufacturing, a CNC machine worth of about US$100,000 is needed. For this reason, a visit has been made to the Italian Ambassador who promised to assist in obtaining necessary funds. In case this approach is not successful, the Centre will try to get the machine under the running UNDP Project.

Foundry Project

34. The new proposed foundry project submitted in March 1990 has been approved by the Chairman of ARCEDEM's Executive Board and H.E. the Nigerian Federal Minister of Industries who is also the Chairman of ARCEDEM's Governing Council subject to UNDP approval.

35. No considerable fund generation could be expected from this project before three years from the date of its commissioning. This is the period required for training of personnel and gaining the required experience. Expected annual net profit will amount to about US$200,000 at full capacity. However, this is only achievable after some years of successful operation and with enough working capital.

Precision Casting Equipment

36. A project proposal has been submitted to ARCEDEM by UNIDO as grant from USSR. Preliminary acceptance has been given by the Centre subject to possible technical modification and Executive Board approval. The project is expected to be commissioned in one year, and could be considered a good source of fund generation.

Plastic Injection Moulding Machine

37. Plastic products constitute today essential parts of any equipment. A Plastic Injection Moulding Machine at ARCEDEM will complement its activities for training and manufacturing. It is also a very promising source for income generation. It is hoped that immediate financing for a maximum of US$35,000 can be obtained from Switzerland through H.E. the Swiss Ambassador in Lagos. Swiss companies are being contacted by the Centre for suitable offers.

Electroplating Plant

38. This plant has been proposed by ARCEDEM and is expected to be one of the cost fund generating facility in the Centre. It requires minor operating costs and produce high value product. Plant specification has been worked out and a turn-key price of US$200,000 has been obtained. As for this plant, there is no fund available under the UNDP project. The Centre will try to get it under the BADEA grant being suspended since 5 years ago.

Assistance to member States in Establishment of National Centres

39. The objective of establishment of a network of National Centres for Engineering Design and Manufacturing collaboration with ARCEDEM will also be the focus of this plan. The Centre has now been approached by the Governments of Congo and Zambia to assist them with the necessary studies for establishing the National Centres.

ARCT/ARCEDEM Collaboration Programme

40. Following the decision of the Joint Steering Committee of the UNDP Projects of the two Centres a Working Committee was established to map out and monitor collaboration programmes between ARCT and ARCEDEM. And at the Committee's meeting held at ARCEDEM, Ibadan March 14-16, 1990 the following programmes were agreed upon:

(a) ARCT to assist ARCEDEM to set up a Computerized Information and Documentation System. It was noted that for any meaningful collaboration between the two Centres, emphasis should be placed on the establishment of functional documentation activities which will form the basis for effective collaboration in other sectors.

(b) Survey on Engineering capabilities, equipment available and needs. The objective of this activity is to generate adequate data on the above and will include surveys on: Institutions and experts in engineering design and manufacturing in Africa; components and spare parts of equipment and machinery designed and manufactured in Africa and those imported in Africa. The latter will be a first step towards formulating a standardization policy and selecting spare parts to be manufactured in Africa.

(c) Participation in each other's training programmes for effective supplementation of each other's capabilities and in order to enhance harmonization and integration of perspectives of the two Centres.

41. A timeframe was drawn up for the implementation of the collaboration programmes and it was agreed that the identified activities should commence in April through December 1990. The proposed plan has been submitted to UNDP and ECA for approval.

African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)

42. The Work Programme and Budget of the Centre for the Biennium 1990/1991 completes the period of the Second Medium-Term Approved Work Programme 1986/1991. The priority areas in the Medium-term Work Programme are the following four sub-programmes based on the objectives and functions of the Centre as outlined in its institution.

(a) Development of the Centre's capabilities;

(b) Development and promotion of technologies for food production, processing, preservation, conservation/storage and marketing/distribution;

(c) Development and promotion of technologies for the use of new and renewable sources of energy; and

(d) Development and promotion of technological capacities for capital goods production in the food and energy sector.

43. The following programmes based on the structure of the Centre are the basis for the execution of the foregoing sub-programmes:

(i) Policy-Making Organs;

(ii) Executive Director and Management;

(iii) Technical Programmes of Activity;

- Information and Documentation,
- Technological Consulting Services,
- Human Resources Development.

(iv) Programme support;

- Administration and Finance.

44. The following activities have been planned during 1990/1991 biennium.

(a) Strengthening of the Centre's data processing and information systems on food technologies and new and renewable energy technologies respectively;

(b) Updating directories of African scientific and technological resources in the food sector;

(c) Updating directories of scientific and technological resources in the energy sector;

(d) Strengthening of links between regional information exchange networks on energy technologies;

(e) Establishing a regional information system network in the capital goods sector;

(f) Collecting requisite information design and developing a data base on alternative technologies in the capital goods sector;

(g) Training of staff members on the use of data processing system; and

(h) Publishing of bulletins, newsletters, bibliographies and disseminating technological information on the capital goods sector, food sector and energy sector.

45. In order to implement the planned programme for the biennium, the Centre's regular budget is US$3,069,652. The Centre also expects to receive 2,719,466 US$ from extrabudgetary scurces during the biennium.

African Regional Industrial Property Organisation (ARIPO)

46. The work programme of ARIPO in 1990 will include the following:

(a) searches, including computer searches, the processing of patents and industrial design applications, answering state-of-the-art and novelty requests and publications;

(b) recruiting staff members to fill the vacant posts;

(c) practical training of the staff recruited;

(d) training of the staff of industrial property offices of member States. Such a training will be conducted at ARIPO headquarters and at relevant institutions within and outside ARIPO region;

(e) continuation with the study on Trademarks as already initiated during the previous year.

47. The training will include seminars, workshops (where possible) and will focus, in particular, on the application and operation of the Harare Protocol, the practice under it and the benefits to be derived from its application.

48. The seminars and workshops will also focus on the vital fields of technological development, in particular on:

(i) patent documentation, information retrieval and classification;

(ii) the role of patent documentation in promotion of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC);

(iii) licencing and technological transfer transactions in conjunction and co-operation with the Organization party to the Quadripartite Agreement;

(iv) the renewal of negotiations for assistance for ARIPO projects;

(v) maintenance of the equipment already at the Secretariat, including the Documentation and Information Centre;

(vi) provision, with the assistance of WIPO, countries and other relevant Organizations and Institutions, of Consultancy, advisory and support services on request from ARIPO and member States. It is to be pointed out that WIPO is expected to render assistance to ARIPO under the Quadripartite Agreement;

(vii) negotiation of co-operation and Working Agreements with relevant countries and Organizations within and outside the ARIPO region.

Missions

49. The following missions have been proposed for legislation and technical co-operation:

(a) Legislation:

Visits to the member States with a view to encouraging:

- measures to ensure that all the member States ratify or accede to the ARIPO Harare Protocol;

- measures to ensure that the member States with dependent patent and industrial design legislation enact their modern domestic legislations;

- measures to ensure that all contracting states promptly incorporate the Protocol into their domestic laws;

- measures to ensure more membership to ARIPO;

- mobilization of financial and other assistance from co-operating countries and organizations.

(b) Technical Co-operation

- ARIPO will attend the fourth meeting under the Quaderipartite Agreement between WIPO, AHCT, OAPI and ARIPO. This meeting did not take place in 1989 as was been planned.

- Further interaction with the above and other Organizations like PTA and ECOWAS, in joint meetings, Seminars and to carry out joint ventures with other regional and sub-regional Organizations will be necessary. Such joint activities will assist in avoiding duplication of efforts.

- Exchange of technological information with the above and other Organizations like the PTA, ECOWAS, etc.

- Intensification of co-operation with existing focal points (Industrial Property Offices of member States) and creation of more focal points.

- Establishment of Contacts with Research Institutions, Universities and other related institutions in the member States.

- Training of personnel directly responsible for patents and industrial designs in the member States.

- Explore the possibilities of establishing co-like linkage with other Organizations in the same field of operation.

50. In conclusion, it is vital to have a substantial amount of money provided in the Organization's budget for the year 1990, special emphasis being laid on awareness campaign in all ARIPO members and po ential member States and in those countries and organizations willing to co-operate with ARIPO.

African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)

51. ARSO's programme for work during the period 1990/91 falls under the following eight programme elements:

(i) Assistance to member States in the Establishment and Strengthening of National Standards Bodies

52. Assistance shall be given to member States in the development of their national machineries for standards formulation, quality control, certification marking, metrology, inspection, testing, documentation and informtion activities by:

(a) Providing logistic support;

(b) Mounting expert missions and consultancy services;

(c) Conducting studies and surveys;

(d) Promoting knowledge of the various subject matters;

(e) Facilitating the exchange of information and experts among member States; and

(f) Arranging fellowship programmes, study visits, etc.

(ii) Training Arrangements

53. Training programmes in standardization shall be arranged for the benefit of personnel engaged in standardization activities in member States and other African countries. The training programmes planned for the period shall include the following:

(a) Training workshops on standardization in the fields of textiles, transport and communication, and a training workshop on telematics, information exchange and on-line data base access.

(b) Fellowships:

- Management and operation of a national standards information centre;
- Development and management of computerized data bases on standards and technical regulations; and
- Organization and operation of National Standards Bodies.

(iii) Preparation of African Regional Standards (ARS)

54. During the period, the second group of 134 ARS printed in 1990 will be available for sale and distribution together with the first group of 120 ARS which are already on sale and distribution. A further group of 250 ARS are expected to be printed in 1990/91. A total of 121 Draft African Regional Standards (DARS) will be available for processing and approval by member States, and a further group of 60 DARS are expected to be developed.

(iv) Quality Control and Certification

55. Under this programme element, the following activities shall be carried out:

- Preparation of a justification paper on the establishment and operation of the ARSO Certification System (ARSO-CERT);

- Preparation of publicity materials on ARSO-CERT for use and benefit of member States;

- Preparation of assessment procedures for the assessment of the national certification systems and facilities of member States;

- Field missions to selected member States to review their national facilities on testing, metrology and promote the operation of ARSO-CERT;

- Assessment of the national certification systems of member States for membership of ARSO-CERT; and

- Launching and operationalization of ARSO-CERT.

(v) Metrology

56. The activities to be carried out under this programme element shall include the following:

- Operationalization of the ARSO Network of Testing, Metrology and Instrumentation Centres in Africa (ARSO-TMICNET);

- Provision of technical advisory services for setting up or improvement of national metrology services of ARSO member States;

- Training of technical personnel of metrology centres of ARSO member States; and

- Elaboration and publication of African Regional Standards in metrology, guides and other technical documents needed for the operation of national metrology centres in the region.

(vi) ARSO Doucmentation and Information System (ARSO-DIS) and ARSO Network of Documentation and Information Systems (ARSO-DISNET)

57. The first part of this programme element concerns itself with the operation of, within the ARSO Secretariat, a Doucmentation and Information System (ARSO-DIS). The operations of ARSO-DIS shall include the following activities:

(a) Maintaining the material and collections deposited at ARSO Library;

(b) Undertaking bibliographic analysis and description of documents;

(c) Inputting, updating and operating ARSO-DIS accessible computerized data bases on standards, technical regulations, quality control, certification, testing and metrology;

(d) Developing an ARSO-DIS on-line data bank; and

(e) Answering requests and enquiries for information on standards and related subjects.

58. The second part of this programme element relating to the operation of ARSO Network of Documentation and Information Systems (ARSO-DISNET) on standards and technical regulations in Africa shall include the following activities:

(a) Distribution of ARSO-DISNET documents (rules, procedures, guides and working tools) as well as a catalogue, directory and information bulletin;

(b) Enhancement of ARSO-DIS capabilities to service effectively ARSO-DISNET;

(c) Initiation and development of national standards documentation and information centres;

(d) Providing fellowships on management and operation of national standard information centres;

(e) Providing fellowships to selected member States on computerized data base creation and management;

(f) Undertaking expert missions and technical visits with a view to providing technical advice to member States on the use of ARSO-DISNET common tools, procedures and methodology as well as promoting co-operation arrangements with selected African subregional and regional organizations;

(g) Creation of subregional ARSO-DISNET centre; and

(h) Rendering ARSO-DISNET fully operational through continued linkage of national standards information centres with each other and ARSO-DIS.

(vii) Promotional work and missions including technical visits and attendance of meetings

56. Activities to be undertaken under this programme element shall include the following:

(a) Missions to member States with a view to encouraging their active participation in the work of ARSO and soliciting their support of ARSO activities through payment of their subscriptions;

(b) Missions to other African countries which are not members of ARSO in order to promote standardization activities in these countries and increase the membership of ARSO;

(c) Promotion of the exchange of technical information including standards and related documents among member States;

(d) Technical visits to the headquarters of subregional economic communities with a view to developing closer working relations and executing joint programmes between the communities and ARSO; and

(e) Participating in other regional and international meetings and forums related to problems of standardization with a view to safeguarding the interests of member States and that of the region as a whole in matters of standardization.

(viii) Consultancy and subcontract services

60. During the period 1990/1991, it is envisaged that ARSO shall undertake consultancy and subcontract works for implementation of project activities aimed at the development and promotion of standardization, quality control, certification and metrology activities in three African subregions under the following project funding arrangements:

(i) A project for the ECCAS subregion to be funded by UNDP and executed by UNIDO;

(ii) A project for the PTA subregion to be funded by donor Governments and executed by ECA;

(iii) A project for the SADCC subregion to be funded by the Nordic countries and executed by SIDA.

61. The operation of activities under this programme element will enhance the direct use and application of the outputs and results of ARSO work in the ECCAS, PTA and SADCC subregions as well as enable ARSO to generate its own revenue for the consultancy and subcontract services it shall render.

Expected Impact

62. The successful and co-ordinated operation of ARSO programme elements outlined above is expected to make the following positive impacts towards the realization of the development objectives contained in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa:

(a) Facilitate the development and expansion of intra-African trade by eliminating technical barriers to trade and promote the exchange of goods and services between African countries;

(b) Contribute towards the realization of the industrialization objectives of the region through enhancement of the integration and coordination of industrial policies and programmes of African countries in the development of energy resources, light and heavy industries in the region by elaborating harmonized industrial standards of relevance to the region for common adoption by African countries;

(c) Assist in the introduction of proper methods of handing, prevention, packaging and storage of food so as to prevent food losses as well as promote the introduction of suitable criteria for quality grading of agricultural produce and adequate nutritional and essential quality factors for processed foods;

(d) Provide a basis for rationalization of imports into Africa and for making exports from the region to be competitive in international markets;

(e) Assist in the enhancement of effective linkages of transport and communication networks in the region;

(f) Assist in strengthening the national standards and measurement capabilities of member States and promote the effective application of science and technology for the socio-economic development of African countries and that of the region;

(g) Provide a basis for the protection of the African environment by developing essential environmental standards which will establish the limits for control of and criteria for monitoring pollution and other adverse effects on the African environment; and

(h) Contribute towards rapid integration of the various economic sectors of the African region as stipulated in the Final Act of Lagos.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)

63. For the biennium 1990/91, RIPS will continue to offer courses leading to a Master of Arts Degree in Population Studies, Master of Philosophy and a Ph.D. programme.

64. With respect to training, the intake into the Institute for the 12 months M.A. course will be limited to forty-five students per annum during the biennium; that for the Master of Philosophy degree course will be eight trainees per annum, while that for the Ph.D programme will be five in 1991.

65. Ad-hoc courses, in-service training and continuing education in the form of conferences, seminars and workshops will continue to be organized by the Institute. It is proposed that at least one ad-hoc course and one seminar, conference or workshop, each with an [illegible] students will be run each year. Ad-hoc courses will, as far as possible, be organized in the interested countries taking into account their particular needs. The Institutes inputs would be mainly expertise, organization and certification of the courses.

Advisory Services

65. Despite the expansion of teaching Senior Members of the Institute will increasingly make sacrifices to find time to continue to give advice to governments and specialized agencies in the region. During the biennium 1990/1991, it is estimated that the Institute will require some 1,617,345US$ for its operations to be provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). This is in addition to the expected contribution by the Ghana Government of 78,531,789 cedis for the years 1990/1991.

67. Considering that some essential budget items are either under-financed or no longer financed by the UNFPA, the Institute sought the approval of the Governing Council for funds to be made available to finance such items from the contributions of African member States. The recently concluded 14th session of the Council approved a total sum of 40,000US$ for use in 1990 and promised to look later into the requests for 1991.

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

Work programme for 1989/90 Academic Year

68. The structure of IDEP's activities over the 1989/90 academic year will follow the design of the new restructuring process now unfolding. Thus the new programme structure will consist of the following four main components:

a) Research and advisory services;
b) Conferences and Seminars;
c) Short-term executive training workshops;
d) The basis core training programme.

(a) Research and Advisory Services

69. It is anticipated that funding will be provided to recruit a research expert to co-ordinate the proposed new research and advisory services programme of the Institute. The expert will be engaged in developing the preliminary drafts of prototype models for a typical African country of the following forms:

- short-term macroeconomic simulation and forecasting model;
- long-term planning model such as the so-called computable general equilibrium type.

70. Individual teaching/research staff will continue to undertake research initiative for conferences, seminars and workshops organized by IDEP as well as those organized by external agencies.

71. Each member of the research and teaching/research staff will be disposed to undertake assignments of advisory services on demand from any African government or institution.

(b) Conference and Seminars

72. The high level policy seminar on «Privatization and Public Enterprises in Africa» is being organized jointly by IDEP and the Centre for Research in Economic Development (CPED) of the University of Michigan. It is scheduled to be held in Dakar on 7-11 May 1990.

(c) Short-term Executive Training Workshops

73 The IDEP/EDI-World Bank Workshop on «Public Expenditures Programming and Management» is scheduled for the two-week period, 19 February - 3 March 1990. It is being organized for selected francophone countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

74. An IDEP/UNEP Training Workshop has been proposed on the subject: «Environmental and Economic Appraisal of Dryland Development in Africa». The tentative date and venue are yet to be determined.

d) The Basic Core Training Programme

75. All the three components of the regular core training programme will be offered during the 1989/90 academic year. As noted in earlier sections, however, major modifications are envisaged especially in terms of target groups, duration as well as in the structure of the various course modules to emphasize their practical orientation and policy implications. The main components of the programme are:

(i) The Nine-Month Basic Programme in Macroeconomic Policy Analysis and Planning;

(ii) The Short-term (6-12 weeks) Specialization Programmes

- Industrial Development in Africa
- Population, Human Resources and Development in Africa
- Agriculture and Rural Development in Africa

(iii) The Six-Month Research Training Programme

Institute de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD)

Training

76. For the biennium 1990-1991 the admission to the Institute will continue to be exclusively by competitive entry exam. For the two years programme leading to a «diplôme d'études démographiques». For the seventeenth demographic training course which will start in October 1991, only thirty-four students will be recruited, six other students will be recruited at the same time for the «one year introductory research course» leading to a «Diplôme d'études approfondies» (DEA).

77. During the biennium short-term duration courses will continue to be organized such as workshops, retrainings. In-service courses of four to six months will also be organized in the countries at the request of member States. As already stated, in all training activities a greater emphasis will continue to be put on interpretation and explanation of the levels and trends of the demographic phenomena.

Research Promotion Activities

78. As usual, the research promotion activities will comprise individual and group research work, publications and scientific meetings. Particular attention will be given to the following specific activities:

[illegible] surveys on medium-sized towns in Cameroon: two documents will be produced and published;

- the conduct of a comparative analysis on the data collected from the survey on infant and child mortality (EMIM);

- the publication of teaching manual in the Document Pédagogique series;

- the regular publication of the Institute's Journal (Annales de l'IFORD) and newsletter (Bulletin de Liaison);

- the organization of seminar and/or workshop.

Technical and Advisory Services

79. Effort will be made during the next biennium in all the technical and advisory services which will be requested by member States and subregional and regional organizations. Obviously this will highly depend on availability of the financial and human resources.

The Restructuring of IFORD

80. The seventeenth IFORD Governing Council meeting held on March 7-8, 1990 recommended, inter alia that IFORD should:

- redefine its training and research programmes;
- move increasingly closer to and integrated into the University of Yaoundé;
- maintain its regional character;
- [illegible] the restructuring plan as will be adopted by the joint IFORD/UNIS Governing Councils meeting scheduled for September 1990 in Addis Ababa. The Institute will take every effort to implement the recommendations of its Governing Council on this particular issue.

Budget

81. For 1990 UNFPA has approved an amount of US$924,000 to cover salary of experts, fellowships and the training activities (seminars, study, tour, etc.), equipment and publications, while the total contribution of member States will amount to 100,000,000 CFA annually for 1990, 1991 and 1992; each member State should contribute for 6,000,000 CFA per annum.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT INSTITUTIONS

Association of African Trade Promotion Organization (AATPO)

82. The Medium-term Work Programme of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organization (AATPO) consists of the activities which the Organization plans to undertake in the four-year period 1990-1993. The programme consists of two basic and complementary sets of activities:

(a) Integrated Trade Promotion Activities, and
(b) Complementary Training Activities.

83. Programme element (a) will focus on the main African products, both agricultural and industrial and will cover:

(i) Supply and market surveys designed to promote and facilitate the growth of intra-African trade within the product groups such as foods, building materials, consumer goods, machinery, pharmaceuticals and chemicals. These product groups have been identified by AATPO in consultation with States;

(ii) Trade missions which would seek to present competitive and prepared African export products to interested buyers in known market situations with a view to securing newer additional export orders;

(iii) Fairs and Exhibitions which will facilitate discovery of each other's products (both African producers/exporters and potential importers of the African products).

(iv) Expansion of the Trade Information Services and Trade Perspectives with a view to contributing to the increased intra-African trade and encouraging regional and subregional, as well as bilateral co-operation in trade related matters.

(v) Agency and Consultancy Services with a view to building up, in pursuance of the foregoing objectives, AATPO's capacity to provide practical trade promotion services, tailored to the particular needs of the member countries and providing direct, individualized support to the export/import trade policies and operations to the member countries.

84. In Programme element (b) AATPO will venture into two promising fields of training which have much potential but which to date remain largely unexploited. These are:

(i) Exchange of Senior Officials of National Trade Promotion Agencies through short-term secondment in AATPO member States so as to increasing awareness, practical experience and provide on-the-job training in export development; and

(ii) Regional Trade Promotion Training Activities through comprehensive training programmes and Regional and Subregional training institutions by means of support for on-going training programmes; organizing special training programmes and courses; and improving the supply of training materials.

Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)

85. Following the recent difficulties confronting negotiations of African Coffee Producers in their effort to negotiate and conclude with their consumer partners

a new International Coffee Agreement (ICO), the Secretariat is obliged to maintain, if not increase, its activities in 1990 and mobilize member countries as it did in the past so that the solidarity of the African Group does not weaken. The Secretariat's programme will continue with:

(i) negotiation at the ICO for the renewal of the International Coffee Agreement;

(ii) statutory meetings;

(iii) rehabilitation of African coffee production with a view to; creating, inter alia, a production committee composed of coffee experts designed to foster co-operation and the exchange of information between member countries, disseminating technical information in the African Coffee bulletin, participating in ADB seminars relating to the administration of agricultural projects and preparing a manual on the production of quality coffee.

(iv) missions which relate to the negotiations at the ICO. The secretariat intends to establish contacts with major groups within the ICO and when they hold their annual meetings, African participation in these meetings has on more than one occasion helped in the negotiation process through the secretariat's Consultative Group.

(v) Publications.

Meetings

The following missions are expected to take place:

(a) Annual Convention of the National Coffee Association (February 1990 in Boca Rata);

(b) European Coffee Trade Meeting (13-15 June 1990 in Berlin); and

(c) OAU Annual Meeting (July 1990 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia).

Publications

86. The publication of African Coffee will be continued. In addition to publishing technical information, it will serve as a medium to promote the African Coffee Label. Publicity will first be directed at member countries to urge them to adhere to the label and second, to consumers in view of promoting coffee project.

Port Management Association of West and Central Africa (PMAWCA)

87. During the biennium 1990/1991, PMAWCA intends to pursue a project aimed at establishing a computer network between four ports in the subregion. Already a request for funding assistance has been submitted to the African Development Bank (ADB) in Abidjan and their response is being awaited.

88. A project on the harmonization of tariff structures and the introduction of analytical accounting, launched in 1987 with UNDP's financial assistance and UNCTAD as the executing agency, has been completed. During the period under review, PMAWCA will embark on the implementation phase of this project in various member ports. The World Bank is also sponsoring a project on «Transportation survey of sub-Saharan Africa: Revie of Port Facilities and Performances» which will be among the programme for work during 1990/91.

89. Consultations are still going on with regard to installation of silos in Africa. Buildings of the training Centre for port technicians have been completed and 90 per cent of the equipments installed. A scheme of work of 12 modules for teaching have been prepared and lectures have already commenced.

Table II: Budget Estimates of the ECA-Sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions for 1990/1991 (in US$)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Regular	Extrabudget	Total (1+2)	Regular	Extrabudget	Total(4+5)	Grand Total(3+6)
A. Earth Resources Institutions							
CAMRDC	1,000,000	1,300,000	2,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	2,300,000	4,600,000
RCSSMRS*	1,910,822	2,443,650	4,354,472	2,040,072	2,382,380	4,422,452	8,776,924
RECTAS	691,090	2,421,706	3,112,796	803,139	1,272,285	2,175,424	5,288,220
B. Industrial Development & Services Institutions							
ARCEDEM	920,900	853,300 (#3,000,000)**	1,774,200 (#3,000,000)**	1,100,000	1,300,000	4,400,000	6,174,200
ARSO	332,000	794,000	1,126,000				
ARIPO	420,000	N.S.	420,000	349,000	841,940	1,189,940	2,315,940
ARCT	1,442,360	1,500,950	2,943,310	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
C. Social Economic Development Institutions				1,627,332	1,218,516	2,845,848	5,789,158
ARCATSOD	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	2,300,000+
IFORD			924,000 (CFA100,000,000)			85)	1,774,000
RIPS			782,400 (₵37,397,662)			(CFA100,000,000) 834,945 (₵41,134,127)	(CFA200,000,000)*** 1,617,345 (₵78,531,789)****
D. Trade and Transport Institutions							
AATPO	764,590	191,604	956,194	728,477	169,464	897,941	1,854,135

Note * The 1990/1991 Work Programme budget are provisional since they have not yet been adopted and approved by Center's Governing Council.
** To be contributed by the Nigerian Government for physical development of the Centre.
*** Member States Contribution.
**** Ghana Government Contribution.
N.S. = Not stated.